Spin-Randomization Crystals for Enhanced Soliton and Helical Beam-Resistant Stealth

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Introduction

Before I dive into the details of this potential new approach to stealth, we should review the ways in which stealth has changed over the years.

The F-117, of course, utilized angled panels coated with radar-absorbent material. That design assumed that no enemy would configure a radar network to accept reflections of beams emitted from other stations and it was effective only prior to that innovation, one which became obvious once the basis of that form of stealth was public knowledge.

Next was the B-2, followed by the F-22. These designs were based upon the concept of using a series of ultrathin overlapping Faraday meshes of varying width, each sprayed with a thin layer of electrically insulating material to prevent arcing. To understand why this form of stealth is so effective, one has to understand the dynamics of electrons composing electro-magnetism. As an electron undulates up and down in a motion that runs perpendicular to its overall angular momentum, it spins on its own axis in a direction that is always opposed to the direction of phase. This may be termed counter-Magnusian spin and it is something I wrote about a number of months ago in a treatise about general physics and how positrons differ from electrons in this respect in addition to the obvious difference in electrical charge.

The spin of each individual electron, thus, must invert each time it reaches the peak of phase in either direction. This means that their spin velocity is, in fact, infinitely variable and that spin actually halts entirely each time a peak in phase is attained. It is in these instants of zero spin at the peaks that an electron can slip through the electron cloud of a metal that would normally reflect EM and "resonate" with individual nuclei of those atoms. When we talk about resonance, we are really talking about a free radical electron managing to penetrate the "defenses" of an atom and strike a nucleus directly. When a mesh made of copper wire, for example, has wires that are exactly the same width apart as the phase of the EM, it makes it likely that the bulk of that EM will be absorbed and will not be reflected back to a radar receiver. When they finished making the last F-22, they destroyed the machine tools used to make those meshes because knowledge of the aperture sizes would allow an adversary to calibrate their radars in such a way that not only could an attempt be made to set a frequency with a phase that corresponded to a point halfway between mesh sizes, but it could also allow them to deliberately induce arcing between the mesh layers by dumping massive amounts of EM broadcast with a phase exactly attuned to two neighboring layers of mesh. That modest vulnerability is nothing, however, in comparison to soliton and helical radar, which is capable of lighting a B-2 or an F-22 up like a Christmas tree.

Soliton waves are clusters of electrons in which alternating sections of a flat, broad area of EM have opposing spin directions and thus eliminate the need for phase or for the spin pauses I mentioned earlier. These waves will, particularly if they are sent out in pairs known as soliton envelopes, one generated about 8 nanoseconds after the first, negate the effectiveness of any known stealth design, including the F-35's.

If you've read anything about the F-35, you may already be aware that there have been published reports about issues regarding the overheating of the skin. These reports are half-truths. They claim that the paint the skin is made out of "melts easily" and so the F-35 needs to be re-painted if it goes over Mach 1. Why would a wealthy country suddenly switch to an inferior paint when the paint on the F-22 worked fine? They didn't.

The F-35's stealth is not based upon the same principles as that of the B-2 or F-22. The method used, however, generates a great deal of heat in and of itself, so overheating of that system is a problem if the stealth system is turned on during high speed flight. The F-35's system, yes, can be turned off and on. This is because it is based upon the concept of a plasma envelope.

The idea is thus: Create a pocket of superheated, low-density gas that is so hot, electrons are separated from ions and fly around in the layers of the skin of the aircraft haphazardly. Any EM entering the skin will lose its coherence to the extent that it interacts with ions. The abundance of ions flying around accompanied only by electrons that are devoid of any consistently-oriented magnetic moment provide many targets with which incoming EM may resonate and effectively negate all EM provided that the system is working properly.

The disadvantages of this approach include overheating, loss of stealth in the event of a leak in the skin, and vulnerability to soliton and helical EM. Electrons that are components of soliton waves will, because they never stop spinning, resist attraction to ions in such plasmas and are more than capable of illuminating the F-35.

Abstract

This is where my next innovation comes in. By adding to an F-35-style stealth aircraft a feature I developed for extending lithium battery life, it can be made stealth again, even with respect to soliton waves.

That technology is what may be termed spin randomization crystals. In batteries, anodes will eventually wear out and batteries will cease to hold a charge due to the physical distortion of the anodes on a granular level. The solution I proposed for that problem is also the solution to the problem of soliton waves. These spin randomization crystals can be incorporated in the skin of stealth aircraft in order to vary randomly the spin orientation and therefore the magnetic moment of any electrons passing through.

For batteries, it is the difference between trying to write on a piece of paper without a backing such as a clipboard and puncturing the page by mistake with a pencil and having some tangible force with which to back the pencil

and make a puncture less likely.

For stealth, this same approach of using cubic crystals with a slight angular offset from one crystal to the next in either a sideways or up-down direction ensures that electrons in a soliton wave entering the plasma pocket are randomized in their spin, thereby dissolving the soliton wave.

Conclusion

The addition of this single, additional layer to the outer skin of all existing stealth aircraft and submarines will be necessary to retain stealth functionality in the coming years.